own, and this may give it a duration of extense comparable with our notion of en

life. Very likely it be not confined to planet when once released from the

danet when once released from the Indeed, nothing fortide the assump-ted it anisolated the basic which is. It is the soul of ordinary be-and may reduced of a substance a

the physical body for the conditions sur

"I have studen of the permanent sena-ation of the ghost from the physical body is implying the death of the latter, but a subject of the show that if

self have seen phantenes of living person

and gestures. There is no essential differ-tion between the specter of a living human being and the apparition of a dead person.

so far as appearances go. Each of us, as i have said, curries his own ghost with

han, which ordinarily is under the control of the possessor, but sometimes appears to act independently. As a rule, the projection of a phantom by a fixing person is an involuntary act, resulting ordinarily from great montal perturbation, with the rause of which the individual to whom the specier appears is in some way connected. The most startling instances of this kind occur a little before or shortly after the death of the sender, and such after the death of the sender, and such after the

kind occur a little before or shortly after the death of the seater, and such phosts are known as 'death wraithe.'

'One reason that I have for believing the evidence of my own senses in this matter is that on several occasions the apparition of my own personality has presented inself to other persons in phases where we had

Eving the names of two or three of the grests present persons with whom the observer was unacquainted. This was one of the fare cases where a ghost made itself audible. The Society for Psychical Research has collected enough carefully attested and fully authenticated instances of such appearance to such appearance t

such appearances to fill two bulky octave

that there would certainly be no danger

But the phantom is composed of matter too tenuous to present any obstacle, and I do

not doubt that it would dissolve and dis-appear if you attempted to walk through

Whatever is unknown is always

"You ask what would happen if on

which ordinarily is under the control

GOLD IS MEASURED BY THE ACRE IN COLORADO.

Frank Carpenter's Chat With Senator Henry M. Teller About Colorado's New Gold and Silver Mines.

with the Kiemins, "said Scurior Teller," We had one county dillpin, I think the Secator said that produced more gold last leak than the Kleidine, I think men are leads to ge was off to Alexa, when they might one here to colorais and do equally well or better."

nantly, "It comes, I suppose, from fact that Stration has sold the Inde-We don't need foreign capital. We are ablo to develop our own infres. We know their value, and we have the money to work them. We are able to stand alone and are

"If mining is followed in a common-wrise, practical way it pays better and surer than any branch of mercantile business. I know of nothing, in fact, in which the failures are fewer. More than ninely out of every hundred merchants fail. For more than that ortion of miners succeed, and that notor fortunes. There are hundreds, yes, thou sanda, of strikes of a smaller amount that you never hear of, if a man will study the business and work carefully and persistent-

net other men who had done equally as-well. We have cases here every month of the Big Silver Strike at Leadville.

ow about the late silver strike at Londally don't know the particulars," replied the Senator. There are many stories, and matters of that kind are always exam-perated at first. In brief, however, Leadille has a number of silver mines in and with water. They were known as the Down own mines, to distinguish them from the mines higher up. When the water came in the capitalists who owned them gave up the idea of working them. They did not think it would pay to pump the water out. They were told that it could be done for men who had the scheme in hand then organized the company entired the Home Min ing Company. This was made up of ner-changs, small business men and others, in-cluding day-laborers and servant girls, tho went into it as a speculation purely. The company secured a lease on the mines by cogaging to give a royalty of a certain per cout on all the silver ore they got out. They hought pumps and went to work. They fin-ally took the water all out, and a short time ago struck one of the largest bodies of effect are which has yet been discovered You see, these who owned the mine before ad not gotten down for enough. This new company went only a few feet further and struck a body of ore so great that they don't know yet fast how big it is. They have been going down in different places near by and striking it in nearly all cases. t is said to cover several acres, and to be

wheat tweenty feet thick "What kind of ore is it Senator" is of that nature that the smelters are gladand makes them smeltable. The stock in this company originally sold at H a share. It has recently been bringing all the way

Gold by the Acre.

I here asked Senator Teller to give me ome idea of gold values in Cotoraio, and reply he handed me a copy of the Denver Republican, which contained the valuetion of some of the properties in Cripple Creek. As I looked over it I was struck the fact that they measure gold properes here by the acre. According to this aper, Stratten's Independence mine, which, will be remembered, he struck after prepeeting for forty years in the intervals of his work at the carpenter trade, is capitalized at \$5,500,000, and the stock is selling at \$12.50 per relate, making the value of the property more than \$12,000,000. The company has seventy-five acres, and, at the market figures, each acre is worth on the everage \$144.7%.

The Portland mine, which was also disowns 180 neres, worth, on the average, ER-

in round figures, the Eikton Mining Company has property worth about \$15,000 an acre; the Jack Pot, which has forty-two acres, is nelling at a valuation of about \$18,000 an nere, and the Isabella, capital find at more than \$2,000,000, has about acres, which is selling at a price with would make its value more than \$14,000 per acre. And so it goes on, for half a column of listed mining companies, the shares in which sell from 5 cents to us many dollars. but each of which is capitalized at a million or more and owns acres of gold territory each of which is worth from \$1.000 to man than \$100,000. It is, in fact, the only place I know of in the world where they talk of

their gold by the acre.

Returning to my talk with Senator Teller. 1 asked him whether he did not think the present booming times were the result of increased production of gold the world

er. He replied: 'No. I don't think so, though that has helped. We have had an expansion of the currency from several sources. There is more money in circulation and more credit. For every dollar of an increase in circula-tion we estimate that there is twenty dellars of an increase in credit. I believe this is a good thing. Our increased circulation comes from the fact that we have been elling a vast quantity of our cereals to Europe for several years. Within the fast year alone from that source and others we have received from Europe \$102,000,000 worth The war with Spain put about 200,000,000 into our circulation, and to this must be added our own gold output of

cut we have more could and better could the racket opened by the instruming it assumes and they have had scientists out have have had scientists out have have had scientists out have have had scientists of the racket opened by the instruming it assumes a more distinct outlies, circularly it assumes by an intelligible unitarial. The lines are goods at the country, one goods to make a country, one goods to make a country one goods to be a country on the country of th sard thick all over the State. Our coal 'I can assure you that the vision was steas are, in fact, about as large as the 'to dream, and the nature of the message whole State of thin."

Colorado the Pennsylvania of the West.

"But where is this cost, Senator? Is to where too san get at it?"
"It is picity well scattered over the State. It is found on the plants, in the footbills and in the mountains. It is bebothills and in the mountains it is being alowly developed, but we are now mining several million tons every year.

That, Serator, so you mean what you say when you state that the coal is as good as that of Pennsylvania?

I certainly do, replied Senator Teller.

great manufacturing State of the West, for we have not as well."
"How about lead."
"We produce great quantities of that

metal and forbines are being made in lead mining. The lead is usually found in con-nection with the silver, however, and as I have said, it is especially profitable because he smelters are glad to smelt it for noth

"I have not the figures at hand but I

"I have not the ngures at know that it is considerably more than held a billion dollars. A metal which we are now shipping, which is even more valuable than gold or sliver, is ursulum. It is used in manufactures and in its crude state is will soud more this A great amount of our produce goes to the Illinois Steel Company. They use the manganese to the making of steel.

"How are your farmers getting along?" I

"They are making money," replied Sena-tor Teller, "We have a vast amount of good land, the most of which is irrigated, he has a fair chance of success. I have so that we have crop year after year without saw a young fellow there who told the he a made \$30,000 in the last five years. I crop amounted to more than a million hushels and our five stock industry is ac-oud only to that of mining and smelting. We have now about 1,000,000 cattle in the State. We can raise the best sheep and the finest of wool. We are also a rich fruit. State, and, in fact, we can raise anything and everything here. There is no State like it.

"Tell me something about Denver, Sena-

"Every man, I suppose, likes his own town best," said Senator Teller, "but I can't said Senator Teller, "but I can't the could stay any time in bener and not like it. it is me of the best country. We have about l'eser people am country. We have about l'a set people and we have more collège graduates to use thousand than any town in New England. We have about 200 graduates of Yale (o) legs here. We have sources of men who went to Harvard, Princeton and the other great universities. We have excellent schools, a good university and a people who

Colorado Will Stick to Silver. "How about Calerado during t'se coming presidential campaign? Will it still be a all

ver State " I asked "Yes, there is no doubt about that. The sentiment here is overwhelmingly in favor

As Senator Teller said this my mind wen back to the St. Louis convention of los, and I could see him as he stood there and in account of silver renounced his allegtones to the Republican party. The score was a most affecting one, and it thillied the country. The Senatur now looks abler and more areworn than he did then, and as I looked

him I wondered if he had ever been por or his action, and said: Schutor, it is now almost four years since left the Republican party. Have you regretted doing so, and do you regre

No. I have never for an instant regretted is the prompt reply. "I do not regret ... I left the party because I could not escientiously stay in it. It would have on moral suicide for me to have done so, selicying as f so that its leading principle of action on the money question is contrary to the good of the country and of the people."

Then this means that you will not be

Will you be with the Democrate-"I must be with them, because the para-neunt base, as I believe it, will be the material base, and on that question they re practically in accord with me

I think," replied Senator Teller,

Does that mean that you will be for

Do you think he has any chance of being "I think his chances are better this time than they were in 18%. I never thought be could be elected during the last compaler

He may be now. His friends have als A Word About Expansion.

"Do you think the question of expansion will have much effect upon the campaign?" "Yes, I do; and I have the idea that it will lose the Republicans many votes. I will lose the Republicans many votes. tions we adopted when we declared war with Spain. We then said that we did not want to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction a control over Cuba, and that after we had made peace we would have the gov-ernment and islands to the control of the people. I think we should treat the Philippines in the Same way. I don't believe or people will approve of the large standing my which we must have if we want thee slands to be States in the Union. copie are certainly not ready for it now, and it surely will take a long time for them

FRANK G. CARPENTER

"Was the audience enthusiastic"

"Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, but not until the play was balf over. Then somebody in the gallery got up and began o make unkind remarks about the performance, and I don't know when I ever heard o much applause and other manifestations of approvat."—Washington Star.

I'm thankful for the ships I own That owe allegiance to my threne And yield to my demands!
I'm thankfut for the stubbern way
My army fights and wins;
I'm very thankfut too, to say
That 'Oom Paul' ten't twins.
-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HE BELIEVED IN GHOSTS.

Will Doctor Coues Keep His Promise to Come

rected from the firmula of the firmu

street earth, our people here breathe cham-purge, and the pure easure of the Rawkies keeps our bood in good order. We are known which as a gold and silver State, but we have more could and better could than Pentsylvania. We have had scientists a more distinct outline until it presented

was such as to commute, to me own act-briaction of all events, the theory of hal-luctuation. What, then, was this shape of saming white caper. When it a lumina roal. It is a question prestured with in-

Had the Ghost Chill.

helf stands out in the room and theme to body lying on the lounge. About the lat-ter is a bright light, which grows grasmally mear to be strangers to me, while other onverse in the ordinary way, though not unlike all the time I am clearly awars of the eliuation, and make useful mental nate of whatever I observe, until after a tew brief moments the speciacle vanished

"Hid it ever occur to you that we our selves may be moving in a world of un-seen spectors and continually surrounded whether at home or on our walks abroad ing now living 2000 have died on this earth so that, if the spiritual bodies of all preserve existence here after death, we survivors are but a comparative few, passing a brief term of years of what we call life in the flesh amid a vast, impulpable swarm of my own personality has presented itself to other persons in places where my body has not at the time. Some years ago I was in Chilago, at an ordinary exceining party with about forry friends, when an individual in Washington, who did not even know where I was, was visited by my phantasm and revelved from it a brief message stating where I was at the time, and giving the names of two or three of the of beings incorpored. Indeed, my own to tion is that it is only the very rare and exceptional ghost that makes itself visible to the living, and that such a phenomenon is to be regarded as whosty extraordinary.

"We have reason now to think that there is no such thing as the highly-conventionalized ghost represented by tradition and giving the names of two or three described in popular fiction—the corpositive gloss present—persons with whom apparition which enters by preference at the stroke of midulable decreed in winding the rare cases where a ghost man sheet, emelling of the grave, and dragging a clanking chain through the shifting panel just by the door, while the candles burn blue and the dogs howl dismally. According to my own observation, and to the testi-mony of many other reliable persons who life, recombling a magic-lantern picture more than anything else to which it is readily comparable, it does not speak nor use its limbs, its method of language. doing so, for species never do anybody any harm, the fear of them entertained by most people being sneply a dread of that which is unknown and not understood. when it moves, being a cliding. It is clothed All of to Have Chosts.

"Each of us, I believe, has in him a ghost, which endingely is confined to the

victory, the last verse of which ran thus:

The Captains of the Constitution and the

become that on one occasion a wager of

is other. Now, lowever, the merits of

he two vessels were to be tried in grim

It was in August, 1812, that Captain Hull

of the Constitution came upon the Guer-riers to the eastward of Nova Scotla, and

slong the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Says Mr.

from the moment that the vessels sighted each other, Hull replied with a few shots

only to try the range, and then gave com-mand to come fitting for the time being. A comple of broadsides from the Englishman,

tiven on two tacks, fell short. Now fol-

and ardered his men to load carefully with

warks killing two ratiors and woutding several. Lieutenant Morris ran at once to

report, but to his cazer question. Shall we return the fire? Itali e-piled, calmir, 'Not yet, sir,' Finally the Constitution was about

orty gards to starboard of the Guerriers

not that his enthusiasm was now unbounded, may be proved by a very odd inci-dent. Hull was a steat man, and he had dressed himself in the fashionable tight

breeches of the period, as he shouted his command he bent twice, almost to the deck, in intense excitement, when the smoke

eared away it was seen that in his energetic anties the Captain had split his beauti-ful new breeches from waist to knee, but he did not stop to change them during the

embat that followed. Another less humorcombat that indowed. Another less humor-ous sight was afforded when the smoke of the broadside lifted, the deck of the Guer-riere was strewn with dead and dying; in

a few moments the main yard came top-pling down, and the mizzen mast soon fol-

"'Hurrah, boys,' shouted Hull, 'We've

"The Guerriere brought up in the wind

as the mizzen mast gave way, and the Con-

Now boys, pour it into them."

number and velled:

At last a Brillish shot struck the bul-

The Guerriere had begun firing almost

THE CONSTITUTION AND

ditution bots slowly ahead, pouring in a remendous fire, and luffing short around be bow of the Englishman to avoid being THE GUERRIERE alted in return; in doing this, however, she ell foul of the Guerriere, her how-sprit mining into the port quarter of her enemy, The Great Naval Fight of 1812. "It was a good chance for boarding pay IN a votume on "The National Muste of les (except that there was a beavy sea one, but Hull, with his usual prudence, had America and Its Sources," by Louis C. El-son, published by L. C. Page & Co., occurs the description of the great naval battle

stationed sharpshooters in the tops of the oursitution, and these emphatically dis-ouraged any gatherings of this kind by of 1812, that of the Constitution and the cotting down any who seemed distrosed to Guerriere. A song was composed after this head them. Yankee fragenuity was disnuzzie-leaders if took considerable time t echarge a gun after firing, the men in the ps lay in clumps of seven, six constantly loading the discharged womens, and the est marksman seizing gun after gun, re-o his band, and making every shot tell. The Yankee boys for fighting are the dandy, Oh This was sung to the tone of an old Eng-While the vessels were thus afoul as ish song called "The Landlady's Daughter

each other the forward guns of the oner riere explosed, setting fire to the cabin of the Constitution, but the flames were soon controlled.

Guerriere were acquainted with each other, writes Mr. Elson, and they had often bragged of their shire when they met at the London clube. Sestrong had this rival-"Now occurred one of the most daysley! eds of the whole herole action, a stray not had brought down the American flag whereupon a young frishman, named John Hogan, seized it in his teeth, climbed to the musthead amid a shower of bullets, lashed new hat was made on the result should by ever have a chance to sall against there and came down quite unharmed operess afterward awarded him a pension

One final attempt was made to board on both sides, and of the three leaders on the American side Lieutenant Morris (Hull's Second in command) and Master Alwyn were seriously wounded and Licutenas Fush of the marines killed Just at this mement the sais of the Constitution filled and she pushed ahead clear of her for while the mainmost of the Guerriero came thundering down, leaving her a hopeles

The Constitution now drew off, knowing that her enemy could not escape, but took a position across the bow of the Guerrico, whence she could rake her. Hull's prudence was never better displayed than in not forcing a surrender at once. He feared that there might be some consert of the Guermarch" makes Dorothes say something to the working the some consert of the GueraFiver near by, which might come up, alFiver near by, which had not such that
Fiver near by, which might come up, alFiver near by, which might come up, alFiver near by, which might come up, alFiver near by, which had not such that
Fiver near by, which had had one such that
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Fiver near by, which had had one such that
Fiver near by the had had one such that
Fiver near by the fiver n

LEGISLATIVE HALLS NO PLACE FOR WOMEN.

to be the vehicle and lively of expres-tion of conscious will, network and coder-ctanding. St. Paul stays. There is a natural body and a spiritual body. It is of the spiritual body that I am speaking.

with problems the employment of water



Kansas should lead in this needed reform arel that walle it may appear to be an in tine money that goes with these positions employment, his measure is needed as a holdern usually being recognized for a jow moments, and then disciplearing, but in some cases they had every appearance of solidaring, to the extent of hiding objects behind them. I never heard any of them

speaks plainly on this question. He says:
-Women should not be thrown into the legislative halls. These men are there to corrupt members of the Legislature, and bey will resort to any means to win their point. They do not hesitate to take advannot may that all the meanness is confined to the lobbyists. Members are prone to forget their obligations to society and to the State. What we need is a law that will prohibit the employment of these places. Women have no business around a legislative balt."

Captain Seaton will ask the people of the State to express themselves on this new reform through the county conventions of by petition.

THE FOUR FOOT FILIPINO. (A Bullad of the Trenches.) Fenry L. Menchen in Leade's Weekly.

WE have chared the slick Apachy over desert, plain and bill, We have trailed the sly Osagy through

the bresh.
We have fellered Ute and Slonx all their blasted country through.
When their liquor made them get a little

fresh; We have seen our share of fightin', we have stopped our share of lead. We have fought all sorts of fighters, great and small. But the four-footed Filipine, when it come

Is the toughest proposition of them all. With his buby bow and arrow, and hi

Maxim rapid-fire-For he carries ev'ry kind of arm that's He's uncommonly successful as a plantin

squad supplier— On the list of dead his handiwork i There he squats out in the jungle with his

weapon in his hand, And a dozen brothers watin' for his place. Till a message from your rifle makes him slowly understand That it's risky business fightin' face to

Then he shuffles to a safer place and waits

until you come. Fur he knows you'll travel that way by When auross the swamps and rivers with your rifle you have swam Why, he pots you 'fore the mud upon

you's dry! Ain't he quick! Ain't he slick! Ain't he just a dazzlin' brick! Though he's nothin' but a Chinaman.

they say.

It is like the crack of doom when you Bet your life the Filipino ain't a fay! We have seen our share of fightin', we

have seen our share of highlin, we have stopped our share of lead. We have fought all kinds of fighters, great and small, but the four-foot Filipino, when it comes to pillin' dead. Is the most successful piler of them all!

AMOS BRONSON ALCOTT. His Influence and the Vagueness of His Purpose.

An Interesting personning in the Nel Lagland of Emerson and Thoreau is Amfromon Alcott, the father of Louisa May Mostt, Amos Bronson Alcott was born in Connection in 1726, in circumstances of the tmost limitation, his only inheritance by ng that of a benefital temperame spirition, which was not the less strange erhaps, in that it was not definitely formered. Leoking backward now over the leted. Leeking backward new over this eventful century, the appearance of this purely Greek nature seems more than ever an anomaly in New England life, write Emerson has wittily said thought is added will, Apollo is an imbe

His purpos a were always nebulous and to effined, and yet so pure and exalted we they that they were a tremendous force for the good, Goerge Eliot, in her "Middle march" makes Excrethes say something t

FROM REAL ESTATE INTO Description of the constitution and offered his award from a month who knows as well how to use [1] but [1] insule 2001 for the list to award from a month who knows as well how to use [1] but [1] insule 2001 for the list to award from a month who knows as well how to use [1] but [1] insule 2001 for the list to award from a month who knows as well how to use [1] but [1] insule 2001 for the list to award from a month who knows as well how to use [1] but [1] insule 2001 for the list.

Henry W. Savage, a Business Man, Conceived and Put iInto Operation the Plan of Producing "Opera in English for Americans and by Americans."

There is an excuse, however, for he suc-ception in Mr. Savane's promute, test is face. Atthough he is sating the term line, his simulfibliant line is file that is a lie simulfibliant line is file that is a modeled by specifilly with a view to mu-codlege by. He is tall, too, heaves six for:

through it from 2 in the evening till

peater it is not applicable to Mr. Savare, or he was alloe with excitement. His eyes for he was allow with excitament. His eyes birty danced in its head as he watered the dow and testions progress of scene upon scene and the innumerable repetitions of sole and chorus numbers. They sampled and illisted when passages went right and closed

opera well, in fact he is the only one who has a history line on it, having alveded several performances of it in Berlin last sammer. The beauty of the work made him resolve to bring it out in America, and be studied the mise on seens, the climaxes, the rhythm of the misic and the swing of

the whole thing on the spot.
It exemed strange to see this tall, stately

From the time I left college until five years ago," said Mr. Savage at the Planters Hotel a few days ago, I had no blea of en-

i still follow in addition to my duties as peratic impressario. "During the summer seasons I went these trips I became theroughly impressed with the lack of anything in America, cor-responding to the various city and State opera-houses in Germany and Press.

"I found too, in this country, particu-ness successful, injected into artistic en-terprises, ought to bring about equally good dences of musical taste and a desire for results."

a large proportion of our patterns desired the tracker standard works, rather than in higher productions previously presented by repetidire companies.

by repetbelly companies.

We worked along slowly but steadily to broaden our repetbells. From light or companies operas we went to the grand opera field, buttle tills weeken, we are producing works. nitherto considered entirely without the range of a hard stock company, such as "Lobbragin," "Aida," "Tunnhauer," "He Meistreinger, "La Goconde," "La Bo-

Meistersinger," "La Gioconda," "La Boheme" and the latest, "A Bussa Porte,"
"To you stifflatte pour success in mannging opera companies to your inherent
love for music or to colridered business
thates," Mr. Savage was asted.

Fredably to both, answered Mr. Savage, "though the business principle applies
first Tve applied it to my operatic enterprises in large chunks. To see a mercantile phrase, we manufacture our own goods
and self direct to the consumer. The caand sell direct to the consumer. The ca-

"It's been up-hill work, indeed, and the greatest handleap we had to contend against was the lack of erilsts competent to inman pound the air with his fists, bear time temper the heavier roles in English. In with his heels, and do all sorts of excitable things when the music didn't go to his we haven't as in France and Germany, nulling, or the chorus blundered in a particular conservatories from which to draw. tional conservatories from which to draw, the stage.

It is a particularly striking movement about the stage.

The characteristic from the stage is a conservatories from which to draw, when my stage manager, Mr. Temple, came here to weeks in advance of the season to "No, that isn't right." he would say, softo yord, making a mental note of his reculiestion how the thing was done in the city of Berlin.

To make by the intensity of Mr. Savage's interest in his operatic enterprises, one would think that he is a showman to the manner born. He's been wonderfully successful, too, and that may or may not be another reason for believing him to have been a theatrical man all his life.

"A review which we are still holding to

been a theatrical man all his life.

"A project which we are still holding in absyance is the establishment of an op-five years ago, he had no more interest in eratic school in connection with our comthe theater, nor in opera, than the average man of chuestion and refinement, who goes to be entertained, delighted, or instructed by the little world behind the foothights.

The theater, nor in opera, than the average panks. We shall require a very severe examination, and an appearance before a paying public in different roles shall constitute the graduating exercise of the constitute the graduating exercise of the course of instruction.

"As we increase our enterprises the es-

tablishment of a school of this sort become gaging in the operatio business. I had a necessity. We now have three companies in the field. The one in New York is in profession a real estate man, which calling its third year, the one in Chicago is in its second year, and the St. Louis pany has already passed its During the summer seasons I went cal stage, and promises to live, abroad regularly with my family. During as the others have done. Now, these trips I became thoroughly impressed these three opera companies demand a list of at least fifty principals, and nearly 30 responding to the various city and State opera houses in Germany and France, which give to the masses an ensemble production of the master works of composers of different nations, always in the vernacular of the people to whom they were presented.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS OF WEAR FOR THIS COAT.

Philip Reger, Its Owner, Had It Made in 1866, When He Made Much Money as a Barber on the River.

WHITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. If some play actor, in search of an old garment for a character part, reads this tory, Mr. Philip Reger, the ewner of the oldest coat in town, will be a much soughtafter individual. Old coats are plentiful in the accomi-hand stores of "Little Jerusalem," but it's pretty sure that there is none as seared with age as that belonging

e Mr. Reger's coat was born in 1868. The allor who made it was a German with a hop on Chestant street, between Third and Courth. It was part of a \$150 suit, and, but for the lining, which hangs in pictpresque shreds, is fair to look upon to this day. It's a frock coat, made of fine broadoth too, one of those dressy affairs cor cled by all men who have morey to spend on clothes. The liming is of the finest royal

Who was Mr. Reger, when he purchases

this suit, of which a part still survives? fust what he is to-day-a barber. For more than a year he ran the barber shop on the Andy Johnson, one of the linest passen-ger steamers of the sixties, which ran befor steamers of the sixties, which ran be-tween St. Louis and Keokuk, and after-wards between St. Louis and New Orleans. "I used to make from \$5 to \$40 a day then," said Mr. Reger, as he memory garment to a Sussay Republic re-porter, "and literally threw my money "and literally threw my money My home was near Frankfort-onaway. My home was near Frankfort-on-the Malit and I came here with my mother and steter in 1857. Barbering is my trade, and I followed it as seen as I struck the Yes, those were good old days, wher

What prices did you get then for shaves aircuts and shampoos?" asked the re

Twenty-five cents for a shave, as much ampoo or hair cut. On excursion days, when the loat was full of people, I used to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning and work till after midnight without letting up each for meals. I might have worked all be if I wanted to, for there were plenty get is ents for a shave and 25 cents for a sharpes or halrent, and think we are doing well at that A barber who can make 29 a week nowadays may consider himself coat, all the same They don't make them lucky. Yes, that's quite a come-down from any finer for the millionaires to-day.

The Ancient Reger Cont.

the income the scapsuds slinger used to earn in the good old days.
"When I left the Andy Johnson I worked for Wilkinson & Etiling, who kept a bar-ber shop on the corner of Fourth and Olive, where the Laclede building new stands, I where the Lacace building law status, it is after midnight without letting up for meals I might have worked all Laclede barber shop, and now I am looking for the same of the shop in the Commercial building all highly and some men got shaved within twenty-four hours. To-day we have the same of the shop in the Commercial building. I wish I had the money now that I will be satisfied as the same of the

and the contributions of Mr. Alcott excited its a man. He is erect; he sees, let whoever